

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern.**

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

The Egyptian Gazette

No. 7,639]

ALEXANDRIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1906.

[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.]

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

For rates, dates of sailing, and further particulars
See Notice on Page 2.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. Orient will leave Suez about December 28 | R.M.S. Orient will leave Suez about January 11

HOMeward to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

R.M.S. Orpheus will leave Port Said December 17

Passage. Naples Marseilles, Gibraltar, Plymouth, December 17

1st Class £9.00 £13.00 £15.00 £19.00

2nd " 7.00 9.00 9.00 12.00

3rd " 4.00 5.00 5.00 8.00

Special reduced rates during Summer season 15th May - 15th September.

Agents, Cairo: THOMAS COOK & Son, Ltd.; ALEXANDRIA: R. J. MOSS & Co.

For all information apply to Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, PORT SAID & PORT TEWFIK (Suez). 31-12-4

BIBBY LINE TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON.

S.S. Warwickshire, 7,966 tons, will leave Suez about December 20th.

HOMWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

S.S. Cheshire, 5,775 tons, will leave Port Said about Jan. 7th,

Fares from Port Said to Marceilles £12.00; to London £17.00; to Colombo £32.10; to Rangoon £37.10.0

Fitted with Refrigerators, Electric Light, Electric Fans and all recent improvements.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARE DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.

Agents in CAIRO: THOS. COOK & Son, Ltd. For all particulars apply to Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, PORT SAID & PORT TEWFIK (Suez).

Deutsche Levante-Linie

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly Service from HAMBURG via ANTWERP & MALTA, to ALEXANDRIA and vice-versa, admitting goods from all chief German Railway Stations on direct Bill of Lading to ALEXANDRIA and all chief ports of Egypt, Syria, etc., at favourable rates of DEUTSCHE VERKEHR (traffic).—Steamers expected at Alexandria.

Dec. 13 S.S. NAXOS from Hamburg bound for Hamburg | Dec. 19 S.S. ANDROS from Antwerp.

For tariff, and particulars apply to ADOLPHE STROSS, Alexandria Agent, 15-9-907

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Greece-Turkey Line.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRAEUS, SMYRNA, MYTILENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE. In connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London.

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m. for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUTH (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MERSINE, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus).

Red Sea Line.

Steamers leave Suez weekly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for Port Sudan and Suakin direct returning from Suakin every Wednesday noon. Every Monday at 6 p.m. a steamer leaves Suez for Jeddah continuing every other week to Suakin, Massowah, Hodeifah, Aden. Intermediate steamers do not proceed beyond Jeddah but call at Tor, (for Sinai) El Wedj and Yambo as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free.

Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at THOS COOK & SON or other Tourist Agency.

31-12-506

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers.)

*Ansas... Tons 4,000 *Stephens... Tons 5,000 *Morris... Tons 7,500 *Ramos... Tons 8,900

*Boats... 6,000 " 6,000 " 6,000 " 6,000 "

*Karnak... 8,000 " 8,000 " 8,000 " 8,000 "

*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved. — Bars, Standard and Second class, 1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class, 4th class, 5th class, 6th class, 7th class, 8th class, 9th class, 10th class, 11th class, 12th class, 13th class, 14th class, 15th class, 16th class, 17th class, 18th class, 19th class, 20th class, 21st class, 22nd class, 23rd class, 24th class, 25th class, 26th class, 27th class, 28th class, 29th class, 30th class, 31st class, 32nd class, 33rd class, 34th class, 35th class, 36th class, 37th class, 38th class, 39th class, 40th class, 41st class, 42nd class, 43rd class, 44th class, 45th class, 46th class, 47th class, 48th class, 49th class, 50th class, 51st class, 52nd class, 53rd class, 54th class, 55th class, 56th class, 57th class, 58th class, 59th class, 60th class, 61st class, 62nd class, 63rd class, 64th class, 65th class, 66th class, 67th class, 68th class, 69th class, 70th class, 71st class, 72nd class, 73rd class, 74th class, 75th class, 76th class, 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ALEXANDRIA,
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Soda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tonic Water, Pomegranate, Orangeade, Lime Juice and Soda, Champagne Cider, Lemon Squash.

WATER GUARANTEED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S FILTER (PASTEUR'S SYSTEM.)

Inventor of WHISKY & SODA and BRANDY & SODA, bottled ready for use.

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LOUIS ROEDERER...
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Wine and Cognac.
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"Old Valley" Whisky "Gold Lion" Cocktails
Guinness Stout, Bass' Pale Ale.
Pilsner Beer.
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Vermouth and Aperitive.
Teas.

PSCHORR BRAU, the renowned MUNICH BEER, in casks and bottles.

Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Teas of finest brands, etc.

G. G. DROSSOS & CO.

Established 1869.

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S. and E. TENNENT'S Pilsener Beer and Stout XXX.

B. C. L. Scotch Whisky, "King George IV" Whisky and Gin.

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SAYERS'

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all guaranteed "Pure Grape"

AGENTS REQUIRED.

Apply to

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Cognac, (France).

London Prize Medal 1862.
Highest Reward, Lower Canada, 1865.
More Concours, Chicago, 1893.

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Whisky?

"Sandy
Macdonald"
10 YEARS OLD
IS THE
Finest
Matured
Scotch
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WHISKY.
HIGHEST AWARDS.

MACDONALD & CO.
SHARIA EL MAGHRABY
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ARABIC FOR "FLOWS THE WATER."

Icilma Fluor Cream is the only cream that contains no grease nor oil. Delicately scented it cleanses the pores of the skin as nothing else can do, makes it pearly white, gives life to the tissues, elasticity to the muscles, and a deliciously cool feeling to the skin.

Its unique properties are due to Icilma Natural Water so that it may well be called

Nature's Skin Food

and the skin requires nothing else to give it the necessary vitality, to preserve it from sunburn, heat, cold or the effects of hard water, to prevent and cure the minor irritations due to overheated blood, and to preserve the youthful fresh look to which hot climates are so fatal.

Available for immediately curing mosquito and insect bites and for greatly preventing them.

Depot for Egypt: J. MARGOSCHES, CAIRO - BULAC ROAD.

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GRAND HOTEL, HELOUAN.—Finest and most luxurious Hotel near Cairo. Patronised by Royalty. Moderate charges. Special rooms for residents.

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SULPHUR BATH ESTABLISHMENT.—Sulphur water stronger than any in Europe. Eight European Masses are

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Open all the year round.

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Cosmopolitan Cuisine, European service.

TERMS:—From P.T. 100 to 125 per person and per day. Special terms for a prolonged stay.

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WILL BE OPEN SHORTLY.

SAVOY PALACE HOTEL.
THE HOTEL DE LUXE OF ALEXANDRIA.

Will be Open Shortly

CAIRO-SAVOY HOTEL.
Is Now Open.

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The only First Class Hotel at Khartoum, prettily situated in its extensive Palm Gardens on the Banks of the Blue Nile, with commanding views from the terrace of the Hotel over the Blue and White Nile, Omdurman, and the Battles of Kerri.

Entirely re-built, enlarged and refurnished in 1906; replete with all modern European comforts.

Electric Light, Steam Laundry, Lawn-Tennis, Stabling, Boating, own farm and Dairy products

Cosmopolitan Cuisine, European service.

TERMS:—From P.T. 100 to 125 per person and per day. Special terms for a prolonged stay.

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NAVAL & MILITARY CONTRACTORS.

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P. O. BOX 668; TELEPHONE, 1682.

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TEA MERCHANTS TO THE KING OF ENGLAND.

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The Cigarettes Manufactured by
The Cleopatra Cigarette Co.

G. NUNGOVICH

are on sale at the Company's establishment by means of Continental Hotel, Cairo, and at Walker & Mitaschka's, Alexandria.

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Opposite the Imperial Ottoman Bank.

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Beetham's
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Agent: MAX FISCHER, CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND

Commercial & Financial Supplement
OF THE
Egyptian Gazette.

—

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Austrian Lloyd's mail.

The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton, cotton seed, and stock and share markets, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt for airmail postage is P.T. 10 extra). For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Egyptian Gazette."

28045-31-3-007

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Limited.

Works and Shipping Ports:

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Manufacturers
Shippers of

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USED BY

Warships and State and Colonial Railways.

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Notice for Tourists.

MOERIS HOTEL (ON LAKE KAROUN). Very comfortable. Good shooting. Patronised by Princess of Battenberg, Prince of Sweden, etc.

For particulars apply: A. TABOO, Proprietor, also proprietor of Grand Hotel Karoun, Fayoum.

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H. &

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Cairo Kuttabs.

The Governor of Cairo has decided to endow the Capital with new kuttabs.

The Budget.

The discussion of the Budget by the Legislative Council commences to-day.

Cairo Tramways.

The Cairo Tramway Company has applied to the Government for permission to extend its line to Sait Zaynab, on the Khalig route.

Free Meals for School Children.

The committee of the Hellenic community of Alexandria are elaborating a scheme for giving free midday meals to poor Greek boys and girls who attend the community's schools.

Norddeutscher Lloyd.

The S.S. *Hohenlohe*, having been detained by bad weather, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning, and will now leave again to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock for Naples and Genoa.

Egyptian Culture in Morocco.

A student of Al Azhar University has opened an Arab school at Fes, on the educational plan familiar to Egypt. The president of this new school is El Kittani, a shérif well-known for his anti-French policy.

Convict Sentenced.

At the Supreme Consular Court, sitting at Alexandria yesterday, Caramello Galia, who pleaded guilty to a charge of forging and uttering base coin, was sentenced by Judge Cator to seven years' penal servitude.

New Greek Paper.

Alexandria has already three daily and four weekly papers published in the Greek tongue. But a new Greek daily paper is soon to be started here, and two journalists are due here from Athens to launch our new confére.

Rayah Behera.

The Rayah Behera and its branches will be lowered or closed for works in connection with the annual clearance on 20th December, and navigation will be difficult, if not impossible, from that date until the 15th February, 1907.

Dairia Sanieh Sugar Corporation (Ltd).

It is noticed that a second distribution at the rate of £2 10s. per share on the Ordinary shares, making a total distribution to date of £5 per share, will be payable on and after Dec. 18, 1906, at Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., 67, Lombard-street, E.C., against delivery of share warrants to bearers for endorsement and receipt signed by depositor.

Pharmacy Burglary.

As already reported by us, a burglary was committed at the Savoy Pharmacy, Cairo, last week, when £83 were stolen from the till. The two servants in the pharmacy were arrested on suspicion. One of them was found to have P.T. 761 concealed in his boots, and P.T. 1,414 was found in the possession of the other. In the course of the enquiry they admitted the theft.

Logical and Practical.

Education is the order of the day nearly everywhere; in Egypt this question is very complicated. Nevertheless, as regards language, at the Berlitz Schools (Cairo, 1 Sharia Kamel; Alexandria, 12 rue Rosette) the number of pupils continues to increase because the Berlitz method is the royal road to learning languages, being the most logical and the most practical. [Advt.]

Affray on Steamer.

A serious brawl took place on the Russian steamer *Tobichatoff*, which arrived at Alexandria last Saturday from Odessa and the Pines. As she was nearing Crete the deck passengers, mostly Armenians and Greeks, came to blows. The Armenians made themselves somewhat too free with the Greek women, which their men folk fiercely resented. A conflict ensued, which lasted for some time, and which was only terminated by the strenuous efforts of the captain, officers, and crew. A number of the combatants were put in irons and handed over to the custody of the Alexandria police on arrival.

Spontini.

The celebrated aerostat who will lecture this evening at the New Khedivial Hotel is familiar to the aerostatic element of Egyptian society by the famous flight he made over the Pyramids some years ago. Since then he has been making record-breaking ascents in Switzerland, Austria, and Germany, the results of which will be illustrated to-night. The height of 18,500 above the ground to which this intrepid balloonist soared is giddy to think of, much less to have taken photographs from. For all the difficulties the photographs were taken with perfect results, results which will be appreciated at to-night's lecture.

An Exciting Scene.

A most exciting scene occurred yesterday afternoon in the main street of the Attarin quarter of Alexandria. A middle-aged Greek woman, belonging to a respectable family, suddenly threw herself on the tram line just in front of a passing tram. The street was crowded at the time, and many of the bystanders were paralysed with terror at the painful spectacle. Just as the tram was about to put an end to the woman's life a Greek gentleman, of the name of Orestes Notaras, rushed forward and picked her up in the nick of time. She struggled furiously with her rescuer and tried again to effect her purpose. Mr. Notaras called a passer-by to his assistance and the two men succeeded in mastering the frantic female, whom they conveyed to her home. The motive for her attempt at suicide was that she was "tired of life."

GOLD FOR EGYPT.

COMMENT IN THE CITY.

(Gazette's Special Service).

LONDON, Tuesday.
The renewed demand made by Egypt for further supplies of gold is creating much comment in financial circles in London.

NEW AMBASSADOR FOR U.S.A.

MR. BRYCE'S APPOINTMENT.

(Gazette's Special Service).

London, Tuesday.
In well-informed circles it is considered practically certain that the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, will be appointed Ambassador at Washington.

NEWS FROM CRETE.

YESTERDAY'S FETE.

A telegram was received at Alexandria this morning from Canea stating that at yesterday's meeting of the Cretan Council of Deputies there was general fete, as this was its last sitting. All the deputies cheered and congratulated Mr. Zimis, the newly appointed High Commissioner, on the new policy which he is determined to follow, and the wish was universally expressed that Crete will in the immediate future become part and parcel of Hellas. Telegrams were sent to the Athenian Parliament thanking that assembly for the interest that it had displayed in Cretan affairs.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive spent Sunday in the neighbourhood of Marout.

The Government has transmitted to the Council of Ministers the list of grades and decorations to be conferred on State officials on the Khedivial Accession Day. This list is to be submitted to His Highness for approval.

EX-EMPEROR EUGENIE TO VISIT CAIRO.

The ex-Empress Eugenie is to make a prolonged stay in the Eastern Mediterranean, and will undertake a leisurely trip up the Nile.

The ex Empress will be accompanied only by her own retinue, and will for the most part travel in privacy. While passing through Cairo, however, there are to be some social functions in her honour, and some Parisian artistes are being engaged for the early weeks of the new year to proceed to Alexandria and Cairo, in order to furnish the cosmopolitan society of the Delta resorts with agreeable relaxations.

VISIT OF ARCHIMANDRITE.

Yesterday, the Archimandrite Sophronios, of Mount Athos, who is staying at Alexandria, paid a visit to Mr. George Zervudachi in order to thank that gentleman for his religious zeal and his support of the Orthodox Greek Church. He presented Mr. Zervudachi with a gift of two valuable theological works of which he was the author, as a mark of his esteem.

The Archimandrite left this morning for Cairo, and will embark at Alexandria for Mount Athos at the end of this week.

THE GREEK ASSIZES.

The Greek Assize Court of Alexandria began its fortnightly sittings yesterday with the trial of Stefano Lovaridis, accused of having committed a burglary at Cairo last year. The accused broke into a shop belonging to a native merchant and stole goods and cash to the value of about £E. 300. Sentence was pronounced yesterday afternoon, the accused being condemned to five years' penal servitude.

THE PLAGUE.

During the week ending the 16th inst., 21 cases of plague were reported for the whole of Egypt, viz., one at Alexandria, one in Girgeh Markaz, 9 in Nag-Hamadi Markaz, 9 in Tala district, and one in Tantah district. From January 1 to the above date 681 cases of plague were reported in Egypt; during the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905, 266 and 934 cases, respectively, were reported.

CORPORATION OF WESTERN EGYPT.

Mr. Edward T. Dames-Longworth, J.P., D.L., has joined the board of directors of the Corporation of Western Egypt.

Mr. Dames-Longworth is the well-known breeder of Hereford cattle and possesses large property in the neighbourhood of Athlone. His business capacities are well known and his name will naturally carry considerable weight in Ireland.

OSTRICH FEATHER AUCTIONS.

The quarterly ostrich feather auctions took place in London last week, the quantities offered comprising 3,937 cases, including 182 cases Egyptian. There was a large attendance of buyers, and competition was keen. Good wing feathers, which were in small supply, maintained the recent very high prices.

The total value of the feathers sold was £163,000.

THE PORTSMOUTH RIOTS.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Tuesday.

Captain Arthur Galloway has been promoted commodore of the second class, to supersede Commodore Stopford in the command at Portsmouth barracks. Commander Hugh Sinclair succeeds Commander Drury Lowe as second in command.

[For an explanation of the above appointments we refer our readers to the Reuter's telegram on page 4.]

EGYPT'S TRADE.

NOVEMBER RETURNS.

The total value of the imports of merchandise last month was £E. 2,170,961, an increase of £E. 201,616 over the returns for the corresponding month last year. The total imports for the eleven months up to 31st November was £E. 21,351,058, an increase of £E. 2,160,804 on the figures for the same period in 1905.

The value of the exports in November was £E. 8,944,994, an increase of £E. 1,082,436 on November, 1905. The total exports for the eleven months are valued at £E. 20,587,162, an increase of £E. 2,907,857 over the figures for 1905.

The exports of specie during these eleven months were £E. 2,026,992, or £E. 1,561,149 less than in 1905.

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June last shows that the trading profit for the year, including government subsidies, and after charging insurance of steamers, all salaries, office, and general expenses, has amounted to £43,649.2, to which is added for transfer fees £15.0.1, making together £43,664.1.8, from which is deducted—debenture interest, debenture redemption premiums, depreciation, directors' and auditors' remuneration, and debenture trustees' fees, £20,550.150, leaving a balance of £23,113.6.8. The balance brought forward from the previous year is £17,352.18.1, making a total of £40,465.19.4. Of this sum dividend has been paid on the preference shares for six months to 31st December, 1905, which, together with a special appropriation against probable loss on realisation of old steamships, amounts to £9,497.16.0, leaving a balance of £30,968.3.4. A further dividend on preference shares for the half-year ending 30th June last was paid on 30th September, amounting to £5,497.16.0, leaving a balance available for appropriation of £25,470.7.4. The directors now recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, payable on 31st December, which would absorb £10,000.0.0, leaving a balance to be carried forward to next account of £15,470.7.4.

The profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1906, is as follows:

Dr.	£ s. d.
June 30. To Interest on Debentures ...	3,800 15 0
" Depreciation ...	14,000 0 0
" Debenture Redemption Premiums, etc.	710 0 0
" Directors' Remuneration ...	2,125 0 0
" Auditors' Remuneration ...	315 0 0
" Debenture Trustees' Fees	160 0 0
Balance carried down	23,113 6 8
	<hr/>
	£43,664 1 3

1906.

£ s. d.	
June 30. To one year Dividend on Ordinary Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1906 ...	10,000 0 0
" One year's Dividend on Preference Shares for the year ending 31st December, 1905, 10,995 12 0	<hr/>
" Special Appropriation against probable loss on realisation of old steamships ...	4,000 0 0
" Balance carried to Balance Sheet ...	30,968 3 4
	<hr/>
	£55,963 15 4

1906.

£ s. d.	
June 30. To Trading Profit, including Government Subsidies ...	43,649 1 2
" Transfer Fees ...	15 0 1
	<hr/>
	£43,664 1 3

Cr.

£ s. d.	
June 30. By Balance brought down ...	£23,113 6 8
1905. June 30. Balance brought forward from last Account ...	32,850 9 1
	<hr/>
	£55,963 15 4

1906.

£ s. d.	
June 30. By Balance brought down ...	£23,113 6 8
1905. June 30. Balance brought forward from last Account ...	32,850 9 1
	<hr/>
	£55,963 15 4

1906.

£ s. d.	
June 30. By Balance brought down ...	£23,113 6 8
1905. June 30. Balance brought forward from last Account ...	32,850 9 1
	<hr/>
	£55,963 15 4

1906.

£ s. d.	
June 30. By Balance brought down ...	£23,113 6 8
1905. June 30. Balance brought forward from last Account ...	32,850 9 1
	<hr/>
	£55,963 15 4

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1905. June 30. Balance brought forward from last Account ...	32,850 9 1
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£ s. d.	
June 30. By Balance brought down ...	£23,113 6 8
1905. June 30. Balance brought forward from last Account ...	32,850 9 1
	<hr/>
	£55,963 15 4

1906.

£ s. d.	
June 30. By Balance brought down ...	£23,113 6 8
1905. June 30. Balance brought forward from last Account ...	32,850 9 1
	<hr/>
	£55,963 15 4

1906.

£ s. d.	
June 30. By Balance brought down ...	£23,113 6 8
1905. June 30. Balance brought forward from last Account ...	32,850 9 1
	<hr/>
	£55,963 15 4

1906.

£ s. d.	
June 30. By Balance brought down ...	£23,113 6 8</td

TELEGRAMS.

THE "TIMES" AND RUSSIA.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, December 17.

The "Times," in announcing the withdrawal of the decree for the expulsion of its correspondent from St. Petersburg, dwells on the mutual desire on the part of England and Russia to remove all misunderstandings. It urges as the duty of both countries to promote peace and progress in the Mid East, and to prevent the growth of distrust which might devolve that duty upon others. It particularly refers to Persia, where the joint action of England and Russia and their joint counsel for the good of the Persian people and State may restore that interesting Kingdom to a semblance of good government and to a measure of its old prosperity. (Reuter)

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

SCENES IN PARIS.

PARIS, December 17.

The octogenarian Cardinal Richard to-day left the Archiepiscopal palace amid the acclamations of his kneeling flock who were waiting outside. Some of them unharassed the carriage and drew it themselves to the residence of Deputy Denis Cochin, where the Cardinal will stay. The procession numbered 3,000. (Reuter)

PARIS, December 17.

Cardinal Richard left the Archbishop's House in the afternoon amidst the acclamations of the Catholics. He will stay with M. Denys Cochin. The police abstained from interfering. (Hawes)

ROME, December 17.

Great anti-clerical demonstrations have taken place in honour of France. (Hawes)

CONGO FREE STATE.

IMPENDING ANNEXATION.

BRUSSELS, December 17.

The general result of the protracted debate in the Chamber of Deputies, which closed on Friday, is that Belgium has taken the first definite step towards the annexation of the Congo Free State. (Reuter)

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

OUT OF DANGER.

LONDON, December 17.

It is officially stated that the Princess Royal has progressed as well as could be expected after her second operation. The illness is painful but not dangerous. (Reuter)

THE PORTSMOUTH RIOTS.

LONDON, December 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Robertson announced that in connection with the disturbances at Portsmouth it was decided to relieve Commodore Stopford of his command for failing to deal with the disturbances with firmness and resource. Commander Mitchell has been relieved of his appointment, and Commander Drury-Lowe superseded. The sentence of 5 years' imprisonment on the ring-leaders has been reduced to 3 years. The order to kneel will be limited to drill in future. (R.)

FATAL MISHAP AT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, December 17.

A cutter from H.M.S. Hindostan fouled a buoy at Portsmouth and sank. Nine men were drowned. (Reuter)

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS.

MELBOURNE, December 17.

The approximate result of the Commonwealth elections is: Ministerialists 18, Anti-Socialists 31, and Socialists 26. (Reuter)

RUSSIAN BOMB OUTRAGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 17.

A bomb was thrown at the Commandant of the Gendarmerie of Radom. His leg was torn off. His assailant has been arrested. (Reuter)

KING HAAKON RETURNS HOME.

BERLIN, December 17.

The King and Queen of Norway have left for home. (Reuter)

CARLTON HOTEL.

BALKELEY (near Alexandria) half way to San Stefano.

RAMLEN'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.

Full Pension P.T. 50 a day with Monthly Terms.

Visitors from Cairo alight at Sid El Gami.

Recreant Lunch, P.T. 16. — Dinner, P.T. 20.

Proprietor, C.AQUILINA, (late of The Cook & Son).

THE PROBLEM OF EGYPT.

The following article is contributed by Mr. Robertson, M.P., to the current issue of "The Twentieth Century Quarterly." Mr. Robertson has identified himself so closely with Egyptian matters in the House of Commons that his opinions should be read with interest.

I.

Postponed problems have a way of growing graver; and one of the many postponed problems of British statesmanship is that of the ultimate relation of Egypt to the Empire. It is not disputed that when our decisive intervention began in 1882, no one foresaw to what it was to lead; and it seems likely that had the foresight been possible, the actual relocation of our statesmen to intervene as they did would have been raised to the force of a resolute refusal. To say this may look like ignoring the general satisfaction now felt in England over the results achieved. But that really cannot be ignored. So common, indeed, is complacency on that score, that Lord Milner in his recent defence of his South African policy pointed to the evolution in Egypt as going far to discount all criticism of the line of action taken in South Africa, as regards, that is, the employment of the force of the Empire in the interests of capitalists. In Egypt, he reminded his auditors, the original act of decisive intervention had been denounced as a placing of the nation's forces at the service of European bondholders, very much as the imposition of Chinese labour on the Transvaal has been denounced in recent years. And the inference drawn was that, whereas the intervention in Egypt had turned out very well for the Egyptians, no less than for the bondholders, the course taken in the Transvaal might be expected similarly to yield the best results. It is well worth while to keep in view this argument in considering the problem of Egypt on its merits.

On the face of the case, British supervision in Egypt has been a great success, as success in such matters is commonly understood. That is to say, the finances of Egypt have been placed on a footing of security and order which in the last years of Ismail's misrule may well have seemed past hoping for. The worse than Turkish methods of extorting taxes practised by Ismail have been from the first dispensed with; the budget is as soundly regulated as any in the world; and the people, under an equitable fiscal system, have reached a prosperity which in Ismail's day seemed irrecoverable. So far as most of us can tell, the ordinary operation of law suffices only from the evils inherent in the anomalous system of consular courts; and the social peace of the country is well maintained.

Yet, from the responsible British officials themselves, there come latterly the gravest assurances of ground for disquiet; and there is no lack of non-official confirmation. There is something equivocal, to be sure, about the official testimonies. In connexion with the lamentable episode at Denishwai, we were assured at the outset that there was on foot a "fanatical movement" so serious as either to make any full discussion of the trials in the House of Commons highly undesirable, or to constitute a special reason for due delay in criticism—it was not clear which was the meaning to be conveyed. All the while, however, the majority of the heads of departments, including Lord Cromer, were absent from Egypt on leave, apparently in the ordinary course of vacation. Finally, the statement as to "fanaticism" has been formally withdrawn by Sir Edward Grey, apparently as a result of the indignant protests against it in the Egyptian press. We are led to understand, however, that a feeling amounting to "disaffection" is nevertheless common. The official despatches on the Denishwai affair set it down, in the immemorial official fashion, to the work of "unscrupulous agitators," who are credited with creating the atmosphere which made possible the original attack on the British officers. In sum, Lord Cromer insists that the restoring of the army of occupation to its former strength was the least that could be done with safety; and that the entire situation is to be understood in the light of the now celebrated anonymous letter published by him, proclaiming the unchangeable deposition of the Egyptian people in the mass to support the Sultan, as Head of the Faith, in any conflict between him and a European power.

For the purposes of enquiry, the genuineness of that letter need not be discussed. It is odd that such a statement as it makes should have to be so established; and Lord Cromer's course in publishing it would seem to be a rather obtuse way of accepting a proposition which he has been sometimes accused of disregarding. Such a method is, however, intelligible in view of the fact that the main significance of the letter is as a warning against the danger, not of watchful supervision of Egyptian affairs in Parliament, but of any confid at Britain and Turkey. Such a warning was expressly offered by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt while the Tabsh dispute was unsettled; and no responsible official seems then to have admitted that there was anything in the argument. Now that Lord Cromer in effect endorses it, its force may be better recognized. But it is important that its real bearing should be understood. As a plea for prudence in regard to Turkey, the Pan-Islamic argument has obvious force. As a justification for violent and irregular methods of administering justice in Egypt, it is simply self-destructive.

But we are concerned first and last with the proposition that after a quarter of a century of British supervision of Egyptian affairs, the mass of the people of Egypt show no general attachment to, or gratitude for, the British connexion. That view of the situation, indeed, is not new, though recent writers express themselves as if it were. Lord Milner offered

in 1892 a simple explanation of the "unpopularity" of the English of which we have lately heard so much. To Englishmen at home, he wrote, "the demonstrations made against us have been a matter of surprise. How is it, they not unnaturally ask, 'that, if we have done so much good to the country, we are not popular there?'" Yet the answer is easy. As strangers of an alien faith, possibly of unsympathetic manners, we shall never be popular in the sense of being personally beloved. But neither are we unpopular—at least with the great mass of the people—in the sense that they desire to be rid of us." Even then, the same writer admitted, there were "certainly some, and those amongst the most able and vigorous of the party of progress," who were "sincere in their desire to see the backs of the British troops and of British officials." The difference now seems to be that the minority of the latter way of thinking has in the last fourteen years grown much larger. Such a state of things, testified to by the official and the non-official elements in Anglo-Egyptian opinion, surely calls for the careful shaping of a policy. The ordinary tendency in such situations is to state the facts more or less briefly, and leave them, with an avowed determination to "put down" anything like active dissatisfaction. The situation is chronic in human affairs, and not at all special to English administration. There is no reason to suppose, for instance, that France would have managed better in Egypt than England has done. Not only as between England and Ireland, Britain and India, Austria and Italy, Russia and Poland, but as between masters and men in the industrial field, the situation in question has underlain much of the political strife of the past century. In all such cases alike, "agitators" are accused of setting up factions discontent; and "ingratitude" is charged upon the discontented. If we are not to see the same sinister sequence here as has filled the histories of political and industrial strife, it behoves us to face the issue in another temper than that of ordinary racial oppugnance and class hatred. And if any order of men are committed to rising above that way of looking at things, it is the Liberals of Britain.

II.

A few general principles should in these matters be by this time above dispute. Firstly, for instance, the principle that when "agitators" can be the proximate source of any grave disquiet, there must be a quantity of suitable material for them to agitate. Given such material, the denunciation of the agitators is one of the standing follies of human history. Men in Russia are at this moment taking that way of meeting the vastest social upheaval seen since the French Revolution. But the folly is one in respect of which we and times differ only in degree: and to recognize it in Russia and fail to detect it in Egypt is only a folly the more. We have the express assurance of Lord Milner, concerning the people of Egypt, that, "as long as they are not grossly abused, as long as the great duty of government in the matter of water is not too scandalously neglected, there is no fear of widespread public discontent." Is it in the power, then, of "agitators" to transform the character of a race in a dozen years?

Secondly, the whole political history of the world should serve to prove the vanity of demanding gratitude at the hands of any race towards a race which rules it. British politicians have lately been forced some way towards acknowledging that in matters of sectarian difference it is idle to demonstrate to any sect that they ought to be satisfied with a given treatment of their claims of conscience. It is time that we should begin to apply the same principle to the relations of peoples. In the days before the recovery of Italian Independence, the people of Italy were often told, by others than Austrians, that they ought to be grateful to Austria for the trouble she took to make them happy, and the pains she was at to save them from themselves and from other nations. With Italians, however, the demonstration never succeeded. It is probable that when Edward I imposed his rule on Scotland he was entitled to Scottish gratitude on various counts. Some Scots, indeed, felt it, and paid him fealty in consequence. But the more vigorous spirits did not and would not; and for every ground of gratitude that could be urged on them, they found at least one ground for hate. So, looking to the history of Poland before the partition, we may, if we please, argue that the Poles ought to have been grateful to Russia for saving them from the anarchy of their own vicious political system. But the Poles in general have never been for a moment persuaded to that effect; and, taking a whole era of history for testing purposes, we are shut up to the conclusion that no people that needs convincing of such indebtedness will ever be convinced. Since, then, it is the business of statesmen to deal with nations as they are and not as they ought to be, it would seem the plain course of political common sense to recognize that if the Egyptians or the Hindus are not properly grateful to Britain for what she has done for them, they will never be lectured into the proper frame of mind. Some even say that Britain owes some gratitude to India and Egypt as sources of a multitude of British incomes; and that thesis, in turn, makes no British converts.

Strictly speaking, gratitude is not absent in either of the other cases. Many Hindus recognize that British rule is better, not only than what would probably ensue if it were suddenly withdrawn, but than what might conceivably be subsisting now if it had not been set up. And a number of Egyptians probably go as far. But when this acknowledgement is made a ground for charging either ingratitude or unreasonableness upon discontented Hindus or Egyptians, there takes place a moral blunder so grave that only the omnipotence of human egoism can account for

it. Did any Englishman, let us ask, ever admit the possibility of gratitude on his part to aliens who should enter his country in order to govern it better than it had been governed? Perhaps in the period of the French Revolution a few visionaries might conceive of a liberation of England from feudal tyranny at the hand of invading French republicans; but certainly no party ever held by such a programme. The men who most emphatically affirm the need for reforms are precisely the kind of men who most entirely take it for granted that their nation shall be free to reform itself. And in our nation, in whose history for many hundreds of years there has not been a day on which multitudes did not declare their own country to be misgoverned by their own countrymen, how can it be decently accepted as a principle of policy towards any subject whatever, that it is in no sense misgoverned by men of our own race? That this principle is commonly proceeded upon in our politics is a deadly proof of the profound insincerity of our relation towards subject peoples. A Tory party which daily denounces Liberal misgovernment in Britain, and a Liberal party which confidently affirms the incapacity of Tories to govern Britain properly, are in large part ready to unite in insisting that either Tories or Liberals can be trusted to govern either India or Egypt with practically complete justice in the absence of any system of parliamentary supervision or constitutional check. It is one of those aspects of life which at times seem to reduce all human existence to the plane of farce.

The most economical way to answer the above reasoning, I suppose, would be to resort upon me that in politics we must take mankind as it is and not as it ought to be, and that it is as impossible to lecture racial egotism into the spirit of reciprocity as to lecture discontented peoples into gratitude. Perhaps it is: who can say? I am not affirming that it is easy to induce this or any other nation to do as it would be done by. But so long as nations do maintain the convention of respect for justice and righteousness, or, in other words, for consistency, we are bound to hope. It is fitting, therefore, to submit to the attention of Britons this axiomatic truth, that Egyptians and Hindus must in the nature of things have about as much cause for resenting misgovernment at English hands as Englishmen can ever have for their own part.

And there is yet another general political truth which ought to need no pressing, yet is habitually ignored—the truth, namely, that where one race or polity dominates another, whatever goes ill is sure to be a ground for special discontent on the part of the ruled towards the rulers. Englishmen often indignantly protest against being saddled with the responsibility for Irish poverty and Indian famine. Ireland, they are sure, would be poor and India famine-stricken under any rule. But what would they have? Are not they in command? Can they rationally expect to meet with nothing but polite acknowledgment of their good intentions in evil times? Do they so treat their political opponents at home? Cannot they master the elementary law that *les maîtres ont toujours tort*? Do they really expect to carry on the empire business to an accompaniment of votes of thanks? It would seem to be superfluous, among practical men, to point out that the first condition of anything like political content, among men capable of energetic discontent, is that they should have only themselves, or men of their own race and polity, to blame for their collective troubles. But nothing needs often to be urged.

III.

By some who do not dispute these propositions as abstract truths, it may be replied that, as regards Egypt, we must be content to reduce the question to one of simple action. Granting that Egyptians may be expected to be discontented, whatever be the net benefit to them of British supervision, there is nothing to be done, it may be said, but maintain the present balance. Egyptians must go on being discontented; and the British control must go on controlling. To withdraw it would mean the revival of the direct control of Turkey, the return of the seven devils to the cleansed and garrisoned house. That Egypt should pass from the present tutelage, straight to self-government, is as impossible as that India should. Such is the sort of general answer commonly thrown at any one who suggests a reconsideration of Egypt's case. But such general answers either mistake or evade the issue. Nobody in British politics is now suggesting simple withdrawal from either Egypt or India. We are there; and no criticism of the process of entry by our fathers can solve or affect the problem of our present action. But there is still the difference in the world between the old attitude of Austria to Italy, or of Russia to Poland, and the attitude dictated to British Liberals by their own principles in regard to Egypt and India no less than in regard to Ireland. The difference is determined by an acceptance of the principle of evolution. After ages of reciprocal hate and contempt, Englishmen

look forward to an adjustment of Irish claims that shall mean a lasting truce. Henceforth they can no more apply to Ireland the methods of the autocracy towards Poland than they can accept absolutism for themselves. They have renounced the principle of uncovenanted domination. And what they have to do in regard to India, is simply to apply to their relations there the principle of criticism they have latterly brought to bear on the case of Ireland. Not that they can take the same course. The cases differ by all the present political distance between the West and the East. But as the reversion to the principle of sympathy and reciprocity was necessary to create any healthy relation between England and Ireland, even so is it necessary elsewhere. If for ages men were so desperately far from that principle as regarded people speaking their own language, intermarrying with them, reading and writing their literature, it is to be supposed that without a circumspect revision of their problem they will deal wisely and well with races alien in blood, speech, traditions and faith!

In this matter British Liberalism is at the parting of the ways. It has to face the vital issues of imperial no less than of domestic policy. Those issues hang together; and if either is buried there is no salvation for the party as such. Those who are determined that Liberalism shall go to the root of the social and industrial problem are merely preparing their own frustration if they think to elude the other. To fold the hands as regards Imperial responsibilities, leaving the event to routine and the chances of bureaucracy, is to paralyse the very forces of conscience on which they rely for grappling effectually with domestic concerns. To ask how far this has already taken place would be to introduce separate albeit important issues. But the more frequently the danger presents itself, the more urgent becomes the need for provision against it. In a word, the Liberal party must make up its mind about India and Egypt no less than about the Trade Disputes Bill, the Taxation of Land Values, and Old Age Pensions.

(To be continued)

SPORT AND PLAY.

KHEDIVIAL SPORTING CLUB.

LADIES' NOMINATION POLO TOURNAMENT.

The competitors in the final of this match, on Saturday, 15th inst., must have been very gratified by the intense interest shown by the numerous ladies who assembled to witness their play. The teams left in are as follows:—

RED. CAPT. DUBAR. MAJOR PATTERSON.

MR. BENTINCK. CAPT. LEIGH.

MR. TOLLEMACHE. CAPT. HEDW.

SIR WALTER BARTLETT. MR. ALDAM.

WHITES. CAPT. DUNBAR.

MAJOR PATTERSON.

The matches throughout the week have been very level, the final proving the most evenly contested of the tournament. At the call of time one goal all was registered.

After the 5 minutes' interval, the game was renewed with untiring vigour, and although two extra periods were played neither side

were able to assert their superiority, the match eventually being postponed to next Saturday.

In the first chukker Reds seemed to have the best of the game, Major Patterson only barely saving his goal on two occasions, and Capt. Dunbar making some very fine strokes.

In the second chukker Whites played better together, but a clever piece of play by Mr. Bentinck and Capt. Dunbar gave the Reds the lead. This seemed to put the Whites on their metal and a goal was nearly scored out of a scrimmage in front of goal by Capt. Leigh.

The third chukker Whites were attacking throughout and Capt. Leigh scored a clever goal. They were unlucky not to score a second, Capt. Dunbar bringing off an excellent save on the goal line.

During the fourth chukker there was a good deal of give and take. Major Patterson, showing great dash, had bad luck not to score for his side.

The two extra periods produced no goal to either side, and the match will be replayed on the 22nd inst.

FOOTBALL.

INNISKILLING FUSILIERS VERSUS DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

VISITORS' LIST.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, CAIRO.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Lady Arnold, Miss Porter, M. and Mme. G.

Lambert, Mr. E. Gladstone, Miss P. Reid, Miss

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

ZAGAZIG NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Dear Sir,—Now that the canals are being closed for cleaning out, the same sights will be witnessed—and in fact are now—of natives washing and exposing themselves in the river, also making a W. C. of the banks, without any sense of shame or decency, and no one appears to take any notice whatever. Now and again one or two policemen are placed at different parts, but they soon disappear after a day or two and the same disgusting performances go on. One naturally wonders who is responsible for this state of affairs, evidently some one not conscious of their duty and whose olfactory nerves are badly out of order. Cannot this state of affairs be altered? An energetic shawish with instructions to take up any caught in the act and the offender punished by a fine or be made to sweep streets—for so many days, would soon put a stop to the nuisance. The same trouble exists on both sides of the canal, also the sometimes filthy condition of the railway line running through the town from the goods station passing by factories up to the passenger station.

Might one ask, too, why the lamp at the railway crossing, opposite the International Club, is not lighted every night for the safety of pedestrians. This was attended to for a time, but now I suppose it is like the usual state of things if left to natives, makroor, or mafseeh gaz, or shareet; surely when an improvement has been started it ought to be kept up.

Trusting you will kindly insert this in your esteemed paper.—I am, etc., SANITAS.

Zagazig, December 15.
ROYAL ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks the following donations on behalf of the Royal Army Temperance Association:—

H H. the Khedive.	£ 0 0 0
Lord Cromer.	3 0 0
Royal Dublin Fusiliers.	4 0 0
F. Rowlett (National Bank of Egypt).	2 0 0
S. R. Cookson (Anglo-Egyptian Bank).	2 0 0
J. MacLoughlan (Imperial Ott. Bank).	2 0 0
W. Davidson (Bank of Egypt).	2 0 0
Grant, Boudi and Chinn.	2 0 0
J. B. Gaffari.	2 0 0
E. Davies Bryan.	1 0 0
Carver Bros. and Co.	2 0 0
Demetrio & Co.	1 0 0
Agropoulo, Weemny & Co.	1 0 0
Seimens Schuckert Werke.	1 0 0
I. O. G. T. Blue Cap Lodge.	1 0 0

Contributions should be sent to the Editor of the "Sphinx," Cairo; or to the general secretary, Royal A.T.A., Maison Nachat, Shoubra-road, Cairo.—Yours truly,

CLARE WHITE,
Gen. Sec.

THE HIDDEN TREASURE TRICK.

The stale old Spanish "Hidden Treasure" trick is now being played in Egypt, as the following letter received by a resident shows:—

Monsieur,—Prisonnier ici pour banqueroute, je viens vous demander si vous vouliez m'aider à retirer une somme de 1,200,000 francs en billets de banque, que je possède dans le double fond d'une malle, qui se trouve été dans une Gare de France.

Pour cela il vous faut venir à Madrid lever la saisie de mes bagages, en payant au Greffe du Tribunal les frais de mon jugement, pour vous emparer d'une valise à secret, dans laquelle est caché le récipissé du Chemin de fer, indispensable pour retirer la malle de la Gare, et un Chèque de 45,000 francs payable à vue au porteur.

En récompense je vous céderai le tiers de la somme totale, soit 415,000 francs.

Dans la crainte que ma lettre ne vous parvienne pas, j'attendrai votre réponse pour signer mon nom, vous confier tout mon secret et pour vous donner toutes les garanties nécessaires.

Je ne puis pas recevoir votre réponse directement en prison, mais vous enverrez un cabbogramme à mon ancien serviteur, qui me la remettra en toute sûreté, ainsi congé.

Ernesto Tofé—Monteleon 87 3 Izquierda—Madrid

(Existencias concluidas)

Pour précaution, signez toujours ce nom : Cipriano.

Dans l'attente de votre réponse, je vous recommande la plus absolue discrétion, et je vous signe donc que

N.N.

Surtout répondre bien par dépêche, et non par lettre, pour des raisons que je vous expliquerai plus tard.

Madrid, le 17/11 1906.

WINDSOR HOTEL.

Facing the Sea on the New Quay of Alexandria.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
Lately Built and Furnished.

TERMS P.T. 50 PER DAY.

Special terms to Government Officials.

Hamburg & Anglo-American
NILE COMPANY.

River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.

THREE SAILINGS A WEEK.

Agents at Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD.

The Khedivial Mail Steamship and Craving Dock Company, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on Monday, the 31st day of December, 1906, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 14th day of December 1906, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

By order of the Board,
L HALLIDAY
Secretary.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1906.
No. 72 Bishopsgate Street Within,
London, E.C. 29100-6-2

ing, he must on or before the 20th day of December, 1906, deposit such Share Warrant with the Imperial Ottoman Bark, Alexandria, or on or before the 24th day of December, 1906 with Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., 67 Lombard Street, London, E.C.

By order of the Board,

L HALLIDAY
Secretary.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1906.
No. 72 Bishopsgate Street Within,
London, E.C. 29100-6-2

Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Co.

SALE OF LAND.

The Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Company are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of land held by them at Boulaq, now occupied by their workshops, amounting to about 4500 square metres, having a frontage on the Nile of about 80 metres.

Offers should be addressed under sealed envelope to the Company's Head Office, Sharqia Boulaq, having on the outside: "Offer for the purchase of land at Boulaq."

Every offer must be accompanied by a deposit representing 10% (ten per cent.) of the amount offered, the price to be calculated in square metres.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept the most advantageous offer or to reject all offers.

Offers will be received up to the 20th day of December 1906 at eleven o'clock in the morning when all offers will be unsealed.

N.B.—All information can be obtained at Company's Head Office. 29073-8-3

NOTICE.

Sale of Ivory Rubber.

It is notified for general information that the Assistant Secretary, Stores Section will sell by Public Auction at the Beit El Amana, Omdurman, on Tuesday 18th December 1906 at 10 a.m. punctually, the following approximate quantities of ivory, rubber, etc.

Rottles
3085 Aal No. 1.
3693 Aal No. 2.
4201 Mahimous
1647 Bar more than 10 rottles
738 Bar less than 10 rottles
766 Kling
417 Khorba
742 Rubber
3 Rhine horn
43 Girafe skins.

The ivory will be sold in suitable lots at the rate of so much per kantar.

Immature ivory acquired under section 17 of the ordinance for the preservation of wild animals and birds 1903 is sold under condition that same is not resold in the Sudan and must be exported ex-Sudan within one month from date of purchase and a permit for same will be issued at the time of purchase.

Ten per cent. of the value must be paid by the purchaser at the conclusion of the auction and the balance within 5 days from the above date, after which period it will remain at purchaser's risk and be subject to a demurrage charge of 100 millimes per each kantar per diem until whole stock is removed.

None of the articles sold can be removed before the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

The payments will be in cash and no cheques will be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.

(Signed) M. COURTS, Kaim.

Assistant Secretary,
Stores Section.

Khartoum, 29th November, 1906. 29014-8-7

The Khedivial Mail Steamship and Craving Dock Company, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on Monday, the 31st day of December, 1906, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and it deemed advisable, passing the following Resolution with or without modification.

RESOLUTION.

"That the capital of the Company be increased to £400,000 by the creation of 100,000 new Ordinary Shares, and that in lieu of such new shares being offered in the manner provided by Article 13 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors be and are hereby authorised and empowered to issue the said new shares upon such terms as to price, and on such conditions as to underwriting, and otherwise, and at such times, and generally in such manner as they may deem expedient, and whether in the form of bearer shares, or registered shares, or partly in one form and partly in the other, provided always that the Directors shall give a preferential allotment of such new shares to the holders of Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company in proportion to their respective holdings."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

In the event of a bearer of a Share Warrant desiring to vote at the above-mentioned Meet-

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office: 3, George Street, Edinburgh.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE £1,450,000
CLAIMS PAID £2,160,000
£2,375,000

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:
S. E. COOKSON, Esq., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo.

E. A. HARRISON, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd.

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo. A. V. THOMSON, Dair Prince Ahmed Seif el-Din Bey, Mohamed Aly Square, Secretary for Egypt.

Davies
Bryan
& Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS

CAIRO.
ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS
ALEXANDRIA.

AND 35-37 NOBLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

SEASON 1906-7.

New Stock of the Latest
London Novelties.

NEW BLACKS
NEW BLUES
NEW GREYS

NEW TWEEDS
NEW OVERCOATINGS
NEW VESTINGS

Agents for the celebrated
Tevia Tweed.

ALL GARMENTS CUT BY
EXPERIENCED ENGLISH CUTTERS.

Fit and Style Guaranteed.

NEW COLLARS
NEW TIES
NEW SHIRTS

NEW GLOVES
NEW UNDERCLOTHING
NEW HOSIERY

STRAW HATS
FELT HATS
SILK HATS

HELMETS
CAPS
PANAMAS

Hats specially fitted by a
practical Hatter.

Felt & Panama Hats cleaned.

STYLISH BOOTS
COURT SHOES
PUTTIE LEGGINGS

TENNIS GOODS
CRICKET GOODS
FOOTBALLS, ETC.

TRY OUR FENOWED ACTIVE BOOT AT £1.
FOOTBALL BOOTS
at special prices for Clubs.

LADIES' GLOVES
LADIES' BLOUSES
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING

LADIES' BELTS
LADIES' BOAS
LADIES' COSTUMES

Very special Lines in Household
Linens, Blankets, Flannels,
Flannelettes, etc.

A large and Artistic selection in
Cretonnes and Art Muslins
suitable for Curtains and
Coverings.

The Largest and Best Stock in
Egypt of Bags, Trunks, and
all travelling requisites.

Davies Bryan
& Co.
Cairo & Alexandria.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS for
gentlemen with breakfast in an English
house. No. 29085 "Egyptian Gazette."
29085-6-2

YOUNG GREEK, writing Greek, French,
and English, speaking Italian and Arabic,
good bookkeeper and correspondent, and thoroughly versed in steamer agency business,
seeks situation. Address, No. 29053, "Egyptian Gazette" offices.
29053-6-5

EDEN PALACE HOTEL,
CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.

Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and
Government Officials.

Signed: W. P. CHATAWAY.

Alexandria, 10 December 1906. 29057-8-1

L'EGYPTE ET LA SERBIE.

Le Gouvernement de Serbie vient de confier l'Agence Commerciale du Royaume pour l'Egypte et le Soudan à Monsieur Jacques Gau à la maison J. G. Johnson et Co d'Alexandrie.

THEATRE KHEDIVIAL DE L'OPERA

La direction a l'honneur d'informer le public qu'un abonnement est ouvert pour douze représentations des vendredis aux conditions habituelles et sera dès définitivement le 19 décembre à 5 heures.

Messieurs les abonnés de la saison dernière qui désiraient renouveler leur abonnement sont priés d'en donner avis à la direction ou au bureau de location. On disposerà des places dont l'abonnement n'aura pas été confirmé dans le délai ci-dessus.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.)

La bourse s'ouvre sur une grande partie de la cotée. Quant aux séries, elles sont limitées, dans des proportions d'ailleurs restreintes, à l'Agricole, National Bank, Salt and Soda, Urbaïne, Comptoir, Building Land, Crédit Franco-Egyptien et Bâtiq d'Orient.

De nouvelles émissions ont traité l'United Egyptian Lands aux environs de 31/82.

On a également échangé de gros paquets en New Egyptian à 33 shillings, mais pour fin janvier.

Échangées aussi la Daira à 17 1/4/16 pour fin courant.

L'Agricole s'est relevée de 9 15/32 à 9 1/2 acheteurs.

Le National Bank, après avoir bénéficié d'une avance au début de la séance, a fini en réaction à 28 1/16.

Il offre les Privilégiées Tramways à 203, tandis que les Dividendes sont mieux tenus à 350 853.

Les Baux du Caire perdent encore 1 fr. à 122.

La Daira clôture à 17 1/4, en perte de 1/16, et la Béhéra à 40, vendeurs.

De 29 acheteurs les Markets fléchissent à 29 sec, tandis que la Filature est demandée à 23/32.

Le Dividende Bière d'Alexandrie s'inscrit à 117 et la Privilégiée Bière du Caire à 134, soit en perte respective de 1 franc.

Tandis que les Cotton Mills reculent de 6/3 à 6 shillings, la Salt & Soda s'avance de 23/9 à 25, pour éléver vendre à ce prix. Beaucoup d'affaires sur cette dernière valeur.

L'Obligation ancienne Crédit Foncier progresse de 337 à 337 1/2.

Les Lots Turcs continuent à flétrir de 152 à 151.

La Cassa di Sconto perd 1 franc à 264 l'ancienne et 259 la nouvelle.

Une des baisses les plus sensationnelles de la journée est sans contredit celle de l'Anglo-American Nile qui tombe de 6 à 5 3/8 vendredi.

Plus faible aussi la Banque d'Athènes à 136, la Deferred Delta à 13 1/4, les Nungovich Hotels à 21 5/8, la Nile Land à 17 3/4, et les Sucreries à 74.

L'Ordinary Khedivial Mail se relève aujourd'hui de 37 à 38 shillings acheteurs, en vue de la nouvelle émission annoncée.

En reprise également la Land Bank de 8 11/16 à 8 3/4 acheteurs, l'action Comptoir de 7 7/32 à 7 1/4, et la Banque d'Orient de 133 3/4 à 134 1/2.

Le Cheik Fadil s'inscrit à 108 ex coupon.

Par contre, le Trust fléchi de 21 21/32 à 1 19/32, l'Urbaine de 7 17/32 à 7 7/16, la part de fondateur Comptoir de 62 à 60, la Building Land de 5 7/16 à 5 13/32, et l'Union Fonderie de 6 3/8 à 6 1/4.

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, le 17 Décembre.

Infligé par l'accentuation du resserrement monétaire en Europe, ainsi que par la mauvaise tenue des places dirigeantes, notre marché des valeurs a continué ce matin à être lourd avec tendance à la faiblesse sur toute la ligne, à l'exception de deux ou trois titres, notamment ceux de la Société d'Entreprises Immobilières et de Travaux.

Dans le comportement des Banques, la National a fléchi jusqu'à 28 1/16 pour finir à 28 1/8 vendredi. L'Agricole a faibli à 9 7/16. La plupart des autres valeurs ont suivi plus ou moins le mouvement, comme on le constatait par la note publiée ci-contre.

Les actions Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux ont donné lieu à de nombreuses transactions au comptant. Elles ont ouvert à leur prix de clôture de mardi, soit 10 1/4, pour monter graduellement à 10 1/2, 11, 11 1/4 et 12 et s'élever finalement à 11 3/8. A terme il devient extrêmement difficile de trouver la contre-partie voulue. Les parts de fondateur ont débattu à P.E. 94 pour avancer successivement à 96, 100, 102 et 105 et finir à 100. On s'attend généralement en Bourse à des prix plus élevés sur les deux catégories de titres.

Les fondatrices Autolomes sont remontées à 140, les actions Automobiles à 6 et leur part à 10 1/2.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Nungovich ont fléchi à 21 7/8 22 et les Egyptiens à 9 1/2-9 1/16.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land se sont tassés à 4 1/2. Les Abdy se sont raffermis à 5 1/16-8/8.

Nous disions, dans notre Circulaire d'avant-hier, que le règlement au prix de compensation des actions de la Société d'Entreprises Immobilières et de Travaux avait été fixé à Livres 11 par le Comité de la Corporation des Agents de change du Caire, par sa lettre-circulaire du

12 Décembre 1906, adressée aux membres de cette Corporation.

Se conformant à cette lettre-circulaire, plusieurs Agents de change avaient réglé entre eux, ainsi qu'avec leurs clients, sur la base du prix de compensation fixé. Mais, dans l'intervalle, séparant la liquidation extraordinaire, qui a eu lieu le 12 Décembre, de la liquidation ordinaire du Vendredi 14 Décembre, le Comité, après s'être mis d'accord avec quelques membres de la Corporation, non réunis en Assemblée générale extraordinaire régulièrement convoquée, a fait disparaître du tableau, où elle avait été affichée auparavant, la lettre-circulaire, mentionnée ci-haut, du 12 Décembre 1906, concernant la liquidation extraordinaire des actions de la Société d'Entreprises Immobilières et de Travaux.

On sait que, chaque Vendredi, il est distribué aux membres de la Corporation des Agents de change du Caire, par les soins du Comité, une liste mentionnant les cours de compensation de toutes les valuers (cotées ou non cotées).

Or, dans la liste du Vendredi 14 Décembre 1906, le Comité a fait imprimer en regard de la désignation "SOCIETE D'ENTREPRISES IMMOBILIERES ET DE TRAVAUX" la mention suivante :

Sous Rég. spécial.	103
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Donc pas de prix de compensation pour les actions, mais prix de P.E. 103 pour les parts de fondateur.

On se demande ce que signifie ce procédé irrégulier et sans précédent.

Nous continuons.

L'assemblée générale de l'Ibrahimieh Ploughing Co., renvoyée au 29 Décembre courant, promet d'être fort intéressante, car, cette fois, quel que soit le rombre d'actions représentées, les décisions prises seront valables conformément à l'article 30 des Statuts.

Il y a eu lieu spécialement de noter que le rôle et l'attitude dans la Ploughing de l'honorable Président de la Corporation des Agents de change du Caire (Mr. Paul Oziol) qui était à l'époque, comme nul ne l'ignore, co-sieur des Sucreries et Raffinerie d'Egypte, n'ont pas été bien définis.

La discussion qui aura lieu le 29 Décembre jettera peut-être quelque lumière sur cette intéressante question. Espérons-le tout au moins.

Par décision prise par le conseil d'administration dans sa séance du 12 Décembre 1906, les actionnaires de la Société d'Entreprises Immobilières et de Travaux sont convokés en Assemblée générale extraordinaire pour le 2 Janvier 1907, à 4 heures p.m. au Caire. A l'ordre du jour : 1. Modifications aux Statuts ; 2. Communications diverses.

Pour prendre part à l'Assemblée, il faut être propriétaire de 5 actions au moins. Le dépôt des actions devra être effectué le 22 Décembre au plus tard, au siège de la Société.

Le broit court en Bourse qu'un groupe important d'actionnaires de la Société d'Entreprises Immobilières et de Travaux sont convokés en Assemblée générale extraordinaire pour le 2 Janvier 1907, à 4 heures p.m. au Caire. A l'ordre du jour : 1. Modifications aux Statuts ; 2. Communications diverses.

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PICTURE POST CARDS.

"The Egyptian Gazette" Series
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in Egypt.

TO OUR VISITORS.

The Egyptian Gazette has much pleasure in presenting to its subscribers the accompanying description of some of the many interesting routes by which they may travel homewards. Great care has been taken to arrange them as accurately and concisely as possible, and it will be found that none of them are fraught with difficulty. In choosing the route home there are several things to be considered. To begin with there is the difference in climate between Egypt and the various points at which you may arrive in Europe.

This depends partly upon the month in which you leave Egypt, for Cairo in January may be a little warmer than the Riviera, and possibly not so warm as Sicily, but in March it will be warmer than Rome, and more uniformly warm than many other places in Europe. Many people leave Egypt far too early in the year, for as a rule the weather in April and May is perfect. The warmest place to go to on leaving Egypt is Sicily.

Some will want to take into consideration the number of days to be spent at sea, and we therefore subjoin a list showing the time occupied on each of the various routes between Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

They are as follows:-
The long sea routes—from Port Said or Alexandria to Plymouth, Southampton, London or Liverpool—occupy about 14 days. The short ones are as follows:-

Port Said or Alexandria to Brindisi	3 days
Alexandria to Messina	3 "
Port Said or Alexandria to Marseilles	5 "
Alexandria to Venice and Trieste	3½ "
Alexandria to Naples	3 "
Port Said to Genoa	5 "
Port Said to Naples	4 "
Alexandria to Constantinople	4 "
Alexandria to Piraeus	2 "
Port Said to Gibraltar	7 "

The steamers of the P. & O., North German Lloyd, Orient, and Messageries Maritimes are the largest. The Anchor, British India, and Bibby Lines are also excellent, and their steamers are largely patronised by travellers to Egypt.

As regards the train journeys from Cairo, the shortest is that to Alexandria, without change (3 hours). That to Port Said can now be made without change in 4½ hours.

The least expensive way to England is by the Moss, Papayanni, Prince, and Westcott lines of steamers from Alexandria to Liverpool. The German Levant line has also good steamers from Alexandria to Hamburg.

The quickest through Continental routes are by P. & O. Brindisi express from Port Said, and the Austrian Lloyd Trieste-Vienna express from Alexandria.

As regards heavy luggage, it must be borne in mind that very little luggage is allowed free on the railways of Europe, but there are several good and responsible forwarding agents in Egypt who undertake at a fixed charge to deliver packages to any address in Europe.

The quickest manner of getting to Europe from Port Said is undoubtedly by the fast Mail Steamers "Oasis" and "Iris" to Brindisi. One of these leaves Port Said every week, as soon as possible after receiving the Indian

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mails from the great liner arrived from Bombay.

These small but comfortable ships have enormously powerful engines, and attain a very high rate of speed. They are called the "Ferry boats," having been specially built to carry the British mail from Port Said to Brindisi. If you are going straight through to England you will find the train waiting at Brindisi which will take you to Calais without changing. It has complete arrangements for sleeping and eating on board, and you should arrive in London on the fifth day from leaving Port Said.

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The most recently built Hotel in Salsomaggiore, and for which no expense has been spared to render it as comfortable as possible.

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